

EXTRA EDITION

## THE NEWARK ADVOCATE

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VOLUME 94—NUMBER 42

NEWARK, OHIO, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1918.

TEN CENTS A WEEK

# Big Gun Which Has Been Bombarding Paris Located 76 Miles From the Capital

## NO CHANGE HAS BEEN REPORTED ON BATTLE FRONT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

London, Mar. 24.—There was no material change in the situation on the battlefield in northern France throughout the night, although further fighting occurred at a number of points, the war office announced today. British troops, the statement announces, are holding the line of the Somme river to Peronne. Small enemy parties which attempted to cross the river in the neighborhood of Pagny were driven back.

Northward from the Somme at Peronne the British troops are holding their positions after beating off a number of attacks during last night. The text of the statement follows:

"There has been no material change in the situation on the battlefield during the night although further fighting has taken place at a number of points.

"Our troops are holding the line of the Somme river to Peronne. Small parties of the enemy which endeavored to cross in the neighborhood of Pagny were driven back.

"On our right, we are in touch with the French and to the north of the River Somme at Peronne, our troops hold their positions after beating off a number of attacks on different portions of the front, during the early part of the night.

"Heavy fighting is still to be expected."

### GREATEST IN WORLD'S HISTORY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

London, March 24.—The Canadian war correspondent's dispatch from the Franco-Belgian front today, (Sunday) says that while the English were battling with the Germans further south, the Canadians on Friday night launched the greatest gas bombardment in the world's history between Lens and Hill 70.

### KAISER CLAIMS VICTORY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Amsterdam, March 24.—The German empress, says a Berlin official dispatch, has received the following telegram from Emperor William: "I am pleased to be able to tell you, that, by the grace of God, the battle of Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere has been won. The Lord has gloriously aided. May He further help."

### GERMAN PLAN OF OFFENSIVE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

London, March 24.—Copies of the German plan of offensive taken from prisoners according to Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters show the enemy's objectives were as follows:

First day, average penetration along the whole front of attack, eight kilometers; second day, twelve kilometers; and on the third day, beyond which the scheme does not appear to be carried, twenty kilometers. The success attained thus far falls much short of these objectives, the dispatch states.

### FIRE SWEEPS THE HICKEY BUILDING IN UNION STREET

Fire broke out last night at 10 o'clock in the rear of the King Pharmacy, 5 Union street, and before the departments arrived it had spread over the rear of the whole building. The cause is not known, but it is thought that the waste paper and rubbish which had been thrown in the back of the building caught fire. Bert Hoskinson, who lives above the King pharmacy, was compelled to move out of his apartments, although he was able to save the greater part of his household goods. The flames swept the rear of the building, completely destroying the outer walls.

The damage done by the water was greater than that done by the flames. S. H. King, manager of the King pharmacy stated that he could not estimate his loss, but he was positive that the greater amount of his stock had been damaged by the water.

"Sandy" Murray, who conducted a billiard room in the room next to the King pharmacy, was able to move much of his stock out before the water came into his room but the billiard tables are badly damaged. He

stated that the loss was completely covered by insurance.

The building is owned by Mrs. D. Hickey. The loss to the building will not exceed \$1,000.

### PRIZES ON DISPLAY AT TRUST COMPANY

The Newark Trust company is displaying the medals and cups, which are to be given as prizes in the War Garden contest, in the window of the Trust building. This contest is to be conducted throughout the spring and summer of this year. All that is required for entrance is to register at the Trust company than try for one of the prizes. Full particulars may be had from the Trust company.

### SATURDAY EVENING ALARM

The Central fire department was called to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad yards Saturday afternoon.

One of the camp cars had caught fire but the flames were soon under control and the damage to the car was very slight.

### AMBULANCE CALLS

Bradley's ambulance removed James Esworthy from the City hospital to his home, 225 Fourteenth street, Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. M. C. Knerr was removed from the City Hospital to her home, 34 Poplar avenue, Saturday afternoon in the Bradley ambulance.

### COMMENTS OF FRENCH PRESS ON THE BIG GUN BOMBARDING CITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Paris, Sunday, March 24.—The comments of the French press this morning were about evenly divided between the big gun which is bombarding the city from back of the German lines and the terrific battle raging on the British front. The tone of the comment on the bombardment is one of astonishment at the feasibility of the performance

Professor Paul Painlevé, former

premier and president of the Academy of Science, told the *Excell*, that by using tungsten in the fabrication of the projectile, the tungsten shells would be of about half the diameter of steel shells of an even weight and that therefore the atmospheric resistance would be less, this accounting for the extremely long range. He also touched upon the possibility of a propeller being employed on the projectile.

Alfred Capus, in the *Figaro*, alludes to the making of the gun as a great mechanical feat but points out that as a military factor the weapon is entirely ineffectual. The *Petit Parisien*, comments upon the bombardment as an extremely minor incident as compared with the gigantic battle in progress on the British front.

Le Petit Journal, says Verne had foreseen this gun and it declares moreover that it is a French invention.

"More than a year ago," it adds, "we discovered the secret offering one cannon more than 100 kilometers. The secret lies in the greater suppression of the atmospheric resistance."

The *Echo de Paris*, declares the bombardment is designed to give the impression that Paris is within the range of the German guns. "It is a political cannon," the newspaper says.

Premier Clemenceau's newspaper *L'Homme Libre* says the password of the hour is confidence. "Germany," it declares, "has wished to make a complete offensive on all fronts—the land, water and air fronts, as well as the front of the rear." We are facing an enemy who wishes to end it as soon as possible. That suits us. Every shell that falls into Paris drives deeper into us the confidence in an ultimate victory."

### THROWN FROM BUGGY IN HUDSON AVENUE SATURDAY NIGHT



ARCH B. LEEDY.

This week is "Archie Leedy" week in the Thrift campaign, in memory of the first Newark boy to give up his life for his country in the war with Germany. Every Thrift and War Savings Stamp bought this week will be a tribute to the memory of this Newark boy who gave up his life for the protection of his home and his country. Let the purchase of War Savings Stamps be generous. America today needs money, men and service as never before. If possible join the Licking County \$1,000 War Savings Society by buying 200 \$5 stamps this week for \$828. Buy stamps this week in Arch Leedy's memory.

### SLAUGHTER GREATEST IN WORLD'S HISTORY

Shells from a 10-inch gun are dropping in Paris today (Sunday) at intervals of 12 to 20 minutes. Paris announces Sunday that the monster gun which began bombardment of the French capital Saturday day telling of the bombardment of Paris from the German lines 62 miles distant were received with incredulity and opposition news services discredited the reports, declaring that the bombardment came from aircraft or from aerial torpedoes. Paris, however, repeats the announcement of yesterday and adds that the monster gun has been located.

British troops are holding the line of the Somme river to Peronne according to London dispatches received here Sunday noon.

The most frightful slaughter of history is in full swing, the battle having spread southward almost as far as using at least a million men on this front.

West of St. Quentin, some 12 miles above the point of Franco-British junction, the British defensive system has been broken into, Haig admits.

The British retirement proceeds in orderly fashion. In the north, between Arras and Morey, the British line is holding.

Berlin claims 25,000 prisoners, 100 guns and 300 machine guns up to Saturday night.

The great German offensive on the western front has developed as its salient feature an apparent desperate effort to break into the southeast of St. Quentin, drive a wedge between the British and French and push on across the Somme canal in the general direction of Compiegne and Paris.

Berlin officially announces the first stage of the great battle has ended with the defeat of a considerable part of the British army near Monchy, Cambrai, St. Quentin and La Fere.

The break in the British line in the St. Quentin region, where the Germans forced their way through the defensive system, compelled a British retreat to prepared positions within the area devastated by the Germans in their retreat of the spring, 1917.

This new line also is being attacked by the Germans, and news dispatches filed from the front indicate that the fighting already was heavy in the vicinity of Ham, which represents a penetration of some nine miles for the Germans. Ham approximately is 11 miles southwest of St. Quentin.

A supreme effort by the Germans to cut the line in this region is forecast in the dispatches. They have put cavalry in the field to follow up the infantry, and evidently intend to throw the Uhlans into the fray when the infantry columns open the breach the German high command is counting upon.

Farther north the British lines, while they have drawn back, are holding well in their positions. The maximum British regression there seems to have been about four miles at Morey, which has changed hands several times.

The advance is being accompanied by a terrible slaughter of the Germans, who in their massed formations are being cut to pieces by British guns of all calibres. The British casualties, too, have been heavy.

### SHELLS ARRIVE AT INTERVALS OF 12 MINUTES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Paris, March 24.—The German "monster cannon" which has been bombarding Paris has been located in the Forest of St. Gobain, west of Laon, and exactly 122 kilometers (approximately 76 miles) from the Paris city hall. The gun, says the *Matin*, is established near Anizy in St. Gobain Forest. This would place it somewhat further south in the wooded area and it estimates the distance as about 70 miles from Paris.

Palm Sunday in Paris was ushered in by the loud explosion of one of the ten-inch shells fired by the Germans from their new gun more than 70 miles distant at 6:55 o'clock this (Sunday morning). The alarm was sounded immediately.

Many people took shelter, but larger numbers appeared in the streets on the way to the churches, which were almost as crowded as usual.

The women who sell palm leaves did their customary thriving business.

The shells arrived at regular intervals of 20 minutes at first. The detonations seemed louder, amid the ordinary Sunday calm, than yesterday, but they seemed to have lost their power to disturb the population, which refused to be distracted from its Sunday habits to any great extent.

In the absence of means of transportation, a great many persons were seen on the streets leading to the center of the city, walking to keep their appointments.

The rapidity of the fire increased after the first few shells landed, explosions following each other every 15 minutes on the average. Some of the shots came after an interval of only 12 minutes.

### GERMAN PRESS HIGH IN PRAISE OF THE BRITISH DEFENDERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

London, Sunday, Mar. 24.—The Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*'s war correspondent telegraphing from the neighborhood of the Oise, is quoted by the Central News correspondent at Amsterdam as saying:

"All of our movements have taken place with miraculous exactitude according to the plans of the master who organized the attack. The English are defending themselves bravely but the British command was not equal to the attack which although doubtless foreseen, probably was not expected so early."

### GERMAN SURPRISE ATTACK FAILED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Paris, Sunday, March 24.—German troops after a violent bombardment undertook a surprise attack to the south of Juvincourt, but without success.

There has been fairly spirited artillery fighting in the region of La Prete wood in the Vosges not far from La Fontenelle at Hartmannswiller Kopf.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

London, March 24.—An official statement dealing with aerial activity on the Italian front issued Sunday says:

"Saturday our aircraft superiority was maintained. Eight enemy machines were destroyed, one was driven down out of control and we suffered no loss ourselves."

### OFFENSIVE BEGAN ON SCHEDULE TIME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAM)

Amsterdam, March 24.—The Berlin *Tageblatt* says that when Field Marshal von Hindenburg received the first telegram reporting on the offensive he remarked to Emperor William:

"Well, your majesty, I think we may be well pleased with this initial success."

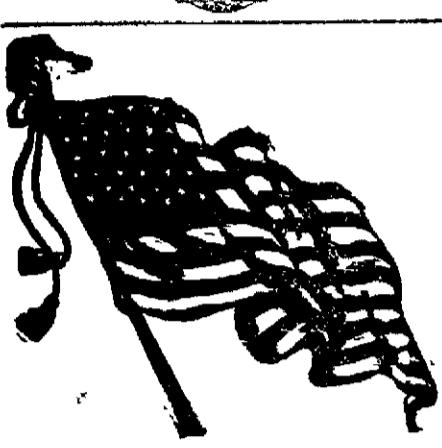
The newspaper adds that the date for the offensive was fixed long ago and began at exactly the time set, even to the hour.

## NEWARK ADVOCATE

Established in 1820.

Published Daily Except Sunday.  
THE ADVOCATE PRINTING CO.  
C. H. SPENCER, President.Terms of Subscription.  
Single copy 2c  
Delivered by carrier by week 10cSubscription by Mail.  
Two month \$ .35  
Three months 1.00  
Six months 1.75  
One year 3.00

Entered as second class matter, March 10, 1882, at the postoffice at Newark, O., under Act of March 4, 1879.

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## OUTSIDE WORKING HOURS.

The movement for a shorter working day has become very widespread. It is possible that our entire industrial system may be organized on an eight-hour basis before long. But it is pretty sure that the man who expects any considerable success will have to keep his brain working during some of his off hours.

The ambitious fellow gets contradictory advice. One authority tells him to quit thoughts of work when he quits the shop. Otherwise he will lose sleep, become a prey to worry, and fail to get his best efficiency.

On the other hand, there are very few business men that do not solve many of their problems in the quiet hours away from the office. The artisan or clerical worker who quits all thought of work on leaving the shop may live a comfortable and happy life. But he is not likely to get very far. The fellows who are really going ahead are using some of their spare time to fit themselves for larger work.

The number of people who are working during off hours for a larger future is more than people realize. A host of them are taking correspondence courses, attending evening schools, or classes in Y. M. C. A. organizations, and boys' and girls' clubs. The young people of Newark who are using their hours outside of work purely for sport and pleasure may not realize how many of their friends are quietly preparing for larger futures.

It is one of the arguments against the long working day, that it leaves people so physically weary that they cannot do any quiet home-planning about their work, or engage in preparatory study for a larger future. It is foolish for people to fret and worry. But most earnest people do a lot of quiet thinking in their off hours, as to how they can better meet their daily problems.

## POOR HANDWRITING.

The government is complaining about the poor penmanship of its men in military and naval service. To this cause it attributes the delay in sending out a great mass of February checks for pay and family allotment. A great many illegible signatures and addresses have been handed in, thus placing a serious difficulty in the way of clerical work. With 500,000 checks to be written, illegible handwriting is no small proposition. It has called for a lot of correspondence to verify addresses.

What is the trouble with our schools that they don't teach our boys to write legibly?

The old-timers say that there are too many frills, too much time given to studies other than the sacred old three "R's." They should remember, however, that the boy who goes out into life today knowing only "readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic," as the old-timers used to say, is poorly equipped for this swift age.

It would be nearer the truth to locate the trouble with the large number of boys who quit school at the seventh, eighth, or ninth grades. It takes years to acquire a good handwriting.

Also, one trouble is the fact of teaching children to write fast, with which many of our educators have been affected. They have seemed to think every boy was going to be a bookkeeper and must learn to scribble scientifically at a high rate of speed. On the contrary most people in this age of typewriters do not have any large amount of will-

ing to do by hand. They need to write very legibly a little at a time, to be able to write signatures and addresses and memoranda so that they can be read at a glance. Excepting those who are to do clerical work for a living, what most people need is a plain round hand with little regard to speed.

The politicians are slowly waking up to the fact that the people who are going to get elected for some years to come are those that have done something in this war.

It is hard to see why there should be this awful scarcity of leather, when you note that the butcher's shops still have plenty of beef-steak.

When the baseballs begin to come into the kitchen windows from the back lot where the boys are playing, then we know that sweet spring is truly here.

Part of the meatless days have been done away with, but the landlady does not always seem to know it when she makes beef stew.

Some men can't afford to spend anything for advertising, they need all their money to pay the fee of the referee in bankruptcy.

The women gardeners, of course, will work a lot better if the colors of the hoe-handle match their garden suits.

The proper location for capital of Russia would seem to be some city where you can run in any direction.

Another cheerful sign of spring is the raucous horn of the motorist bidding you jump for your life.

## NO FLINCHING BY THESE METHODISTS.

(Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.) Hearty approval will be given by all loyalists to this resolution adopted yesterday by the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

We urge the speedy enactment of a law which will mete out to German propagandists and traitorous Americans the full penalty of spies.

Four hundred ministers of the gospel voted "aye" when the question was put. Lovers of peace, they are not pacifists when civilization is assailed and country calls for defenders; soldiers true, and every one a captain in the Army of the Lord, they are moved by no blood lust and respond not to the declamations of swashbucklers. But they see clearly that in one vital particular our government has failed in protecting the country's interests. Through some mistaken idea of duty vipers that should be crushed wherever their presence becomes known have been treated tenderly, if not sympathetically, thereby being encouraged to continue their treacherous work in behalf of Germany on our soil.

The Philadelphia Methodists have done a patriotic service in demanding a change consistent with the necessity of the situation and putting back of it the full force of their powerful organization. Congress should act on the call. We need to clean house with ropes or bullets.

## POISONING HORSES.

(Columbus Dispatch.)

A German sympathizer, or a group of them, poisoned more than 500 horses at Covington, Ky. The animals had been sent there for artillery purposes, and dropped dead day by day until all had perished—as diabolical a thing as was ever born in the brain of even a Hun. And still some people seem to believe that the newspapers of this country are too severe in their criticisms of these German sympathizers.

It isn't necessary to describe the character of a person who would resort to such practice. There are not adequate words in the English language, any way, to describe him. But it ought to show the loyal citizens of this country what we are up against. It ought to teach us that instead of being too severe in our criticisms of the German sympathizers, we have been too mild. But above all it ought to point the way to the penitentiary and to the firing squad.

How much longer are we going to handle suspects with kid gloves, lest we abrase the hide of a scoundrel? How much longer are we going to tolerate in our midst a person who is not in sympathy with this country? How much longer are we going to allow to run at large these horse poisoners?

Every person who has spoken a word of disloyalty ought to be arrested and interned to say the least. The people in this city who have sympathized with Germany ought to be taken in hand, before they can poison our boys, for the man who would poison a horse would also poison one of our boys if he had a chance. These enemies we have among us—and we have them, all right—ought not longer to be allowed the freedom of the streets. This Covington incident shows that we are harboring the most dastardly crew that ever scuttled a ship, and some of them will be found wearing good clothes and pretending to be Americans. Let's have a general clean-up.

It may work hardship in some isolated case, but we can not afford to longer take chances. Let's clean up and arrest every suspected person and intern every horse poisoner or potential horse poisoner found in our midst. We have shown mercy long enough; it is time we were protecting ourselves.

Seek and ye shall find. The fellow who is looking for trouble may get a black eye.

## OUR PORT IN FRANCE.

(Philadelphia Record.)

The people who are still repeating the stale and exploded folly that the war department has "almost ceased to function" have only the vaguest conception of the unprecedented work the department has already done and is doing. For their instruction we referred the other day to a couple of magazine articles touching rather lightly, but graphically, upon the gathering and organization of the national army and the vast work of manufacturing and transportation and storage that is being done in France for the supplying of our army. Nothing like this was ever done before in the history of the world.

Last week there were descriptions in the news dispatches of the enormous undertakings now in progress for the construction of warehouses, terminal facilities and shipping accommodations on this side for our foreign army. This has just been supplemented by a dispatch from France descriptive of a vast port that this country is creating for the debarkation of our troops and the unloading of our supplies. The work astonished the secretary of war as much as it did any one else.

When our government began transporting troops and supplies to France it encountered a difficulty more serious than the shortage of shipping. It was the lack of berthing accommodations at the French port assigned to us. After we had got the ships and they had carried their cargoes of supplies to France they had to wait for their turn to unload, and occasionally they were lying idle for weeks before they could discharge and return for another cargo. Mr. Baker was taken to see the American port in France, now rapidly approaching completion, in which it will be possible for 40 great steamers to lie alongside the quays and unload simultaneously. That will be equivalent to the addition of several hundred thousand tons of shipping to the service of the government. Less than a year ago there was nothing there; now the accommodations are in sight for discharging a fleet of 40 steamers at once, which may at once turn around and return to the United States for 40 more cargoes.

Reient as the government must necessarily be in regard to what it is doing, yet enough is disclosed to give to the attentive suggestions of the greatest piece of business administration for military purposes that the world has seen. Yet partisanship, and personal resentment, and the disease of fault-finding, are still sneering at denouncing the incompetence of the military administration. When the details are made public the national heart of America will swell at the extraordinary efficiency of the war department, as well as over the courage and cheerfulness and dash and the victory of our fighting men.

## TO MAKE AMERICA SAFE.

(Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.)

The northwestern states are in a way to enact laws the necessity of which has been demonstrated since the United States entered the war. The legislature of South Dakota assembled in special session yesterday and the governor of Nebraska issued a call for a special session of the lawmakers of that state. Safety for America is the thought uppermost in the mind of each of the executives. Gov. Peter Norbeck of South Dakota puts first among his recommendations an amendment to the state constitution to deny the right of franchise to all but full citizens. Gov. K. Neville of Nebraska names among the subjects urgently calling for consideration the passage of a similar law. In both states aliens may vote upon merely declaring their intention to become citizens. Eight states in all swell their voting lists in this un-American way, which also gives aliens the right to hold public office, as in the case of an Indiana city where one was elected mayor last fall. Nebraska and South Dakota will do well to make the change demanded. The other states like them should Americanize their qualifications of voters as quickly as possible.

The South Dakota governor also recommends passage of a statute to make treason an offense punishable under state law, and the Nebraska executive regards as urgently demanded legislation providing penalties for sedition and sabotage. There can be no two opinions as to the necessity of such legislation wherever the public enemies are now free to pursue their evil bents. If the federal government were sensible of the enormity of the crimes of treason and sedition there would be no need of special state enactments. National laws cover the offenses, providing exemplary penalties for those guilty of them, but so far in the war they have been treated practically as dead letters. When the states come to consider protective legislation of this character Washington may wake up.

Ratification of the prohibition amendment is recommended to the South Dakota legislature, but the governor of Nebraska is silent on this subject. However, as both states are "dry" it is to be expected the amendment will be disposed of at the special sessions, if the Nebraska lawmakers can act on matters not specifically mentioned in the governor's call.

FUTILE SENATOR REED.

(New York Times.)

The senate's time costs \$4,964.61 a day, whatever it may be worth. On Tuesday Senator Reed took three hours of the senate's time, say \$2,978.76 worth, for a speech opposing what he afterward voted for. If the senator had not retreated into his dugout when the roll was called, it might have been worth what it cost to put him on record as opposing something. But thousands of dollars worth of talk on one side balanced by a vote on the other side is not worth the senator's trouble or the country's money. Considering that the subject the senator raised was Mr. Hoover's reckless waste of the public funds, it would seem that the senator might have stood by his guns and voted the way he talked.

"I propose to show," declared Senator Reed, "that never before in the history of this nation has there been such a saturnalia of wastefulness and extravagance as that which has characterized the expenditures of the food administration. A drunken sailor, returned to port after a five-year cruise and filled with New England rum never threw money around like the food administration."

Of course Mr. Hoover is responsible for everything in the food line. He does not run from his record, like the senator from Missouri. Accordingly, Mr. Hoover is entitled to the fat along with the lean, and even while Senator Reed was talking the news was announced that the country had responded to the food administration's appeal, and that there was less need for meatless days because the supply had increased. There are 1,247,600 more cattle than a year ago, 3,781,000 more hogs, and 1,234,000 more sheep. Also, eggs are cheaper, and the cows will be killed because there is too much milk. It is pretty hard on Senator Reed that such news should come out while he was arguing that Mr. Hoover was not worth his pay, and ought to be dismissed for incompetency. How would Senator Reed like to have a rule like this factionalism in Chinese territory. She is equally justified in doing so.

Seek and ye shall find. The fellow who is looking for trouble may get a black eye.

## A CHINESE ULTIMATUM.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

In the matter of ultimatums China has hitherto invariably been the receiver and not the giver. Now the Chinese assert their national maturity by ordering the Bolsheviks to keep out. The order is delivered as curiously and as emphatically as ever a European power delivered an ultimatum to China. The Chinese mean business and are ready to fight.

The Chinese decision may have the result of simplifying the far eastern situation. China does not propose any formal intervention on Russian soil. She merely insists that her own territory be kept inviolate. It pleases China to regard the anti-Bolshevik government as the right, de facto government of Siberia, and she is within her rights in granting this factionalism in Chinese territory. She is equally justified in doing so.

of the Bolsheviks to invade Chinese territory for any purpose whatever. By taking this stand China puts the onus of belligerency on the Bolsheviks. If China is now invaded the Chinese may advance into Siberia in retaliation. Japan, China's ally, may assist if called on. The Livoff government, which is recognized by China as the provisional government, which is recognized by China as the provisional government of Siberia, would be in the position of commanding the services of both the oriental allies.

So the question of Japanese intervention might be simplified. Yet it is gravely to be feared that aggressive action by China would lead to a direct break between Peking and the clique which today dominates great Russia. Lenin, if he has the will, can make this defensive Chinese action appear as unfriendly aggression and influence the still deluded Bolsheviks to the point of actual war not only against China but also against the great alliance of which China is a member. That Lenin is only awaiting a pretext for joining Germany against the allies is now generally believed. The Chinese ultimatum may serve as well as actual Japanese intervention.

That the world war will soon blaze up in the far east seems almost certain. Whether the Asiatic powers will be opposed by Bolsheviks alone or by Bolsheviks in alliance with the Prussians who have crushed the life out of old Russia remains to be seen. Lenin unquestionably belongs in the Prussian camp and yearns to be there. Can he take his sheep-like followers with him?

## SELF-SUPPORTING WOMEN.

(Detroit Free Press.)

This is the first time in the world's history that millions of women have been on a self-supporting basis. A remarkable feature of the situation is the number of married women thus occupied. The census of 1900 showed that 25 per cent of women over 16 were wage-earners, and that 769,000 married women were engaged in gainful occupations. Ten years later the proportion of wage-earning women had greatly increased, and among the groups the proportionate increase was greatest in the case of married women, then numbering 1,890,000. Man is apparently surrendering his prerogative as provider, and being provided for instead. Nevertheless, the business in marriage licenses shows few signs of abatement.

Women in business are experiencing a change of heart in respect to marriage. To enter it unthinkingly they must be "caught young." They expect more of the men they marry. Their association with men of ability and affairs as employers or fellow workers leads them to look for higher standards in the men of their own class who would marry them. All the talk about eugenics has not been wasted on women; they think more about a man's physical and moral cleanliness than did those of a previous generation, to whom a husband was a provider, chiefly. They want their children to be safe and healthy. Some of them reason, too, why give up a good paying position in work they like, to marry? To the true woman there is but one answer; it must be at the bidding of a sincere affection and the longing for a real home and children as compelling reasons. Women are losing many of their romantic, sentimental illusions through contact with men in business. Presently there will be a dearth of eligible men; thousands will accept celibacy as a matter of course. Those able to support husbands may accept that duty toward the maimed and invalid.

But, after all, Nature has something to say in the premises. That the eternal feminine is still dominant is evident in the fact that whatever her work or her age the woman worker never appears on the street without first powdering her nose. A comfortable reliance may be placed on the innate coquetry of her sex and its instinctive desire to please through personal charm. And in fiction, we still demand the Victorian climax of a happy marriage.

The South Dakota governor also recommends passage of a statute to make treason an offense punishable under state law, and the Nebraska executive regards as urgently demanded legislation providing penalties for sedition and sabotage. There can be no two opinions as to the necessity of such legislation wherever the public enemies are now free to pursue their evil bents. If the federal government were sensible of the enormity of the crimes of treason and sedition there would be no need of special state enactments. National laws cover the offenses, providing exemplary penalties for those guilty of them, but so far in the war they have been treated practically as dead letters. When the states come to consider protective legislation of this character Washington may wake up.

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## FUTILE SENATOR REED.

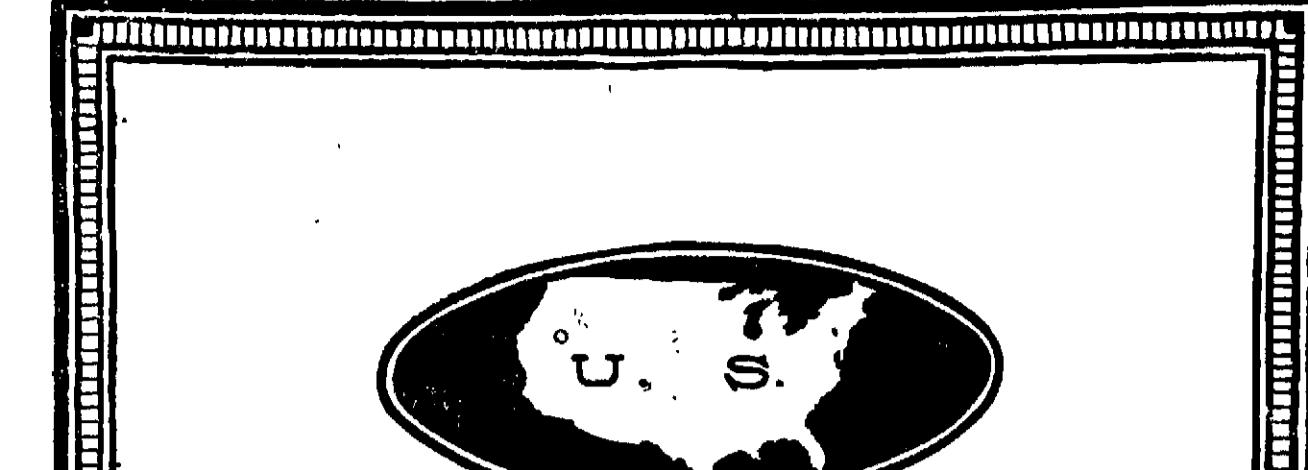
(New York Times.)

The senate's time costs \$4,964.61 a day, whatever it may be worth. On Tuesday Senator Reed took three hours of the senate's time, say \$2,978.76 worth, for a speech opposing what he afterward voted for. If the senator had not retreated into his dugout when the roll was called, it might have been worth what it cost to put him on record as opposing something. But thousands of dollars worth of talk on one side balanced by a vote on the other side is not worth the senator's trouble or the country's money. Considering that the subject the senator raised was Mr. Hoover's reckless waste of the public funds, it would seem that the senator might have stood by his guns and voted the way he talked.

"I propose to show," declared Senator Reed, "that never before in the history of this nation has there been such a saturnalia of wastefulness and extravagance as that which has characterized the expenditures of the food administration. A drunken sailor, returned to port after a five-year cruise and filled with New England rum never threw money around like the food administration."

Of course Mr. Hoover is responsible for everything in the food line. He does not run from his record, like the senator from Missouri. Accordingly, Mr. Hoover is entitled to the fat along with the lean, and even while Senator Reed was talking the news was announced that the country had responded to the food administration's appeal, and that there was less need for meatless days because the supply had increased. There are 1,247,600 more cattle than a year ago, 3,781,000 more hogs, and 1,234,000 more sheep. Also, eggs are cheaper, and the cows will be killed because there is too much milk. It is pretty hard on Senator Reed that such news should come out while he was arguing that Mr. Hoover was not worth his pay, and ought to be dismissed for incompetency. How would Senator Reed like to have a rule like this factionalism in Chinese territory. She is equally justified in doing so.

Seek and ye shall find. The fellow who is looking for trouble may get a black eye.



## NEWS

News



# Americans, Let's All Be Unselfish Patriots

**WE DON'T WANT TO HEAR THE CRY**

**"OH! FATHER, MOTHER DEAR--I am so Hungry, Just One Little Piece  
of Bread Before I Go To Bed!"**

Dear fathers and mothers throughout this entire county of ours, how would you like to have such sorrowful words as these coming to you from your little child, the last words he utters before he goes to bed? Awful! you must say.

Your country through the United States Food Administration is pleading with you day after day to save food that the "Hungry Hun-of-a-Gun" may never force such burning words upon your ears as he has upon the thousands and thousands of mothers Over There—over there where the fathers are taken away.

You and every one of us who must stay at home can help win this great world-wide war for Freedom by doing everything our Government says for us to do—the duty of every American.

## THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS:—

1. The more home grown garden stuff you eat this year the more food you will put on the dinner table of a starving family in Europe.
2. It is up to every foot of American soil to produce as much food as it can. Put your back yard on the honor roll.
3. The man with the hoe and plow must get behind the man with the gun to beat Germany.
4. Uncle Sam wants you to plant a garden.
5. Eat the food you raise yourself and release other food that is needed in Europe. The Food Administration will see that the food you release is sent where it is most needed.
6. There's a lot of solid satisfaction in eating the fruit of your own soil, and besides, it worries the kaiser.
7. Plan to plant this summer and to can for next winter.
8. Food is the most precious thing in the world. How much can you raise this year?
9. Plant all you can, and conserve all you plant. Eat it or can it!
10. Plenty in the cupboard next winter will depend on what you plant this spring.
11. A fine garden is the best war service a civilian can give.
12. War food prices can never be low. Plant a garden for economy.
13. The United States is just U. S. We are pledged to carry on the fight, shoulder to shoulder with the Allies, with MEN and GUNS and FOOD.

Help save the foods for our boys and our associates in arms, they need Meat, Wheat, Fats and Sugar. Your country does not wish you to starve yourself but asks that you eat plenty wisely, but without waste, such other foods as cannot be sent Over There.

Your opportunity of being a fighter for freedom is in the saving of foods and the assisting of others in the saving of foods. Each day ask yourself this question: "What am I doing to feed the world?" And pass the question along to your neighbor.

This plea is conveyed to you by the United States Food Administration through the following retail merchants of Newark, Ohio, realizing the awful seriousness of the food situation and in the hope that each will do his part in the conservation of foods: J. J. Carroll, A. R. Lindorf, W. H. Mazey, A. Schiff, T. L. Davies, The Boston Store, Roe Emerson, George Hermann, Ruledge Bros., J. M. Mitchell, L. Hirshberg, Cornell Clothing Co., C. L. Gamble, Sperry & Harris Co., Besanceney Bros., Stewart Bros. & Alward Co., J. Gleichauf, Walk-Over Shoe Co., The New King Co., Linehan Shoe Co., The Bargain Shoe Co., Jones & Wesson Shoe Co., A. B. Schauweker, Elliott Hardware Co., Wm. E. Miller, Crane-Krieg Hardware Co., A. F. Crayton, F. D. Hall, The Hub Clothing Co., A. L. Norton, Newark Fashion, S. S. Yingling, Arcade Drug Store, Sam Rattenberg, Collins & Son, Regen & Co.



## NEXT SATURDAY MARCH 30 TO BE HOSPITAL TAG DAY

Next Saturday, March 30th, the day before Easter, will be Newark Hospital Tag day.

The work will be under the direction of the Twentieth Century club, an organization of twelve young women who during the past five years have rendered valuable service for the hospital.

Beginning in 1912 the dozen little girls who comprised the membership in the club gave a garden party which netted \$105 for the hospital. Their success encouraged them to try other means of raising money for the hospital and each year their efforts have met with success. Last year on Tag day they raised \$420 and they are hopeful of doing even better this year. The money obtained has been used to furnish the baby ward, help to equip the nurses home and to provide equipment for the laboratory and the domestic science department.

The Twentieth century club members were children when they began their good work for the hospital and with the advance of years the results obtained are more pronounced. Miss Mildred Simpson is president, Miss Helen Norpell secretary and Miss Laura Beggs treasurer of the club.

In conducting Tag day next Saturday the club will have assistance from a number of other young women in order that everybody may have an opportunity to wear a tag and thus help to support one of the city's most worthy institutions. The date is Saturday, March 30th.

## SOCIAL EVENTS

SOCIETY EDITOR, AUTO PHONE 25125.

On Friday evening, March 22, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hotinger celebrated their fifteenth anniversary of their wedding at their country home, west of the city.

The evening was spent in music and games, and at a late hour dainty refreshments were served to the following:

Rose Handel, Viola Keek, Anna Logan, Rose Klaus, Blanche Tanner, Lura Harter, Bertha Stauch, Beatrice Schmit, Lovene Hayes, Oscar McMullen, Adam Hollar, Mrs. Shields and children, Mr. and Mrs. Fadley and daughter, Sara Hotinger, Mr. and Mrs. Hotinger and children.

A. L. Thomas, well-known salesman at the Postal Printing company, was the victim of a well-planned surprise party, Friday evening, at his home, West Main street. Mr. Thomas had failed to note that Friday marked his birthday anniversary, but his many friends took advantage of the occasion. He was called to the office of Dr. P. H. Cosner where he was detained until 7:30 o'clock, when accompanied by the doctor he returned home. Upon entering the house he found fifty-four of his friends in a variety of costumes, and he was forced to guess the identity of each before they unmasked.

Dr. Cosner then took Mr. Thomas to a fault for overtaxing his strength, and presented him with a handsome leather rocker. At 8:30 o'clock the arrival of a pet-dog en masque added to the fun. The hours were devoted to games and merriment and luncheon was served the following:

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Belt, Dr. and Mrs. P. H. Cosner, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Spees, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Holman, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Oatman, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Seward, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Price, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. McMullen, Dr. and Mrs. J. V. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Weight, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Dush, Mr. and Mrs. Louis H. Spees, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Squires, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Cosner, Mrs. L. L. Kerr, Misses Hattie B. Holman, Nevada Holman, Indus Dush, Lottie B. Holman, Grace E. Spees, Irene E. Spees, Neva Johnston, Naomi Belt, Christine Scott, Alice Kerr, Messrs. Edward Moran, H. L. From, Robert McMullen, W. C. Seward, Mrs. W. E. Kerr of Zanesville, was the only out-of-town guest.

## THE COURTS

### Justice Jones' Court.

George Murray had his hearing before Justice D. M. Jones yesterday afternoon and waiving examination, was bound over to probate court in the sum of \$200, which he failed to furnish and was remanded to the county jail.

He was arrested Tuesday on an affidavit sworn out by Maria Johnson on a charge of defrauding her out of a board bill of \$24.75.

### Marriage Licenses.

George L. Thompson, soldier, of Granville and Miss Helen E. Vogel, telephone operator, of Newark. Rev. George Bohon Schmitz named to officiate.

Thomas W. Anderson, tinner, of Newark, and Miss Leona M. Starcher, clerk, of Newark. Rev. Benjamin B. Barr named to officiate.

### Justice Horton's Court.

An affidavit was sworn out by James E. Codington against Harry Dunn on a charge of assault yesterday afternoon in Justice Bert O. Horton's court.

### Real Estate Transfers.

The heirs of the Henry Dague estate to Bert Dague, 24.28 acres in Jersey township, \$1, etc.

The heirs of the estate of Louisa Dague to Bert Dague, 20 acres in Monroe township, \$1, etc.

Robert H. Evans to Frank Thomas, parcels in Harrison township, \$1, etc.

Alfred Liming to Tony Mere, lots 211, 212, 213 in Walnut Grove addition, Johnstown, \$1000.

L. V. Lake to Samuel Hill, 100 acres, Monroe township, \$8200.

Steven Hornyak to John Kalman, inlot 2026 in Shuler's addition, \$1, etc.

Sarah C. Holland to B. F. Connell, parcel in Ballou's addition, \$1, etc.

Charles E. Hall to Mina L. Chapman, parcel in Granville township, \$1800.

## OBITUARY

### Death of Infant.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Theron Willey, Perry township, died at the home, Friday night at 8:30 o'clock. The funeral services were conducted this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Rocky Fork church. Interment was made in the Rocky Fork cemetery.

### Mrs. Elizabeth Reis.

Samuel Imhoff, Sr., received word today of the death of his aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Reis, aged 96 in Columbus, Friday night. The body will be brought to Newark Monday and taken to the chapel at Cedar Hill cemetery where short services will be held. The deceased was a former resident of Newark.

## Milady's Boudoir

### Dancing Wrinkles.

One has only to watch a group of dancers for a few moments to pick out those who have acquired the dancing face. Many victims of the dance craze are so incapable of relaxing and dancing with so much exertion and evident anxiety, that the set facial expression is very noticeable.

Dancers, both men and women, are apt to get wrinkles between their eyes and an anxious, drawn expression about their mouths, caused by their efforts to squat themselves creditably on the dancing floor. Wrinkles, like other troubles, seldom come singly, and with the wrinkles comes the droop at the corner of the mouth and the neck wrinkles caused by a stiff, unnatural carriage of the body which some dancers affect.

While it may be a little difficult to manage ones face and ones feet at the same time, it is one of the essentials and should be given a great deal of attention. To expend physical and nervous energy at the same time, must be avoided and unless one can make a play of dancing it is better not to dance at all.

The woman dancer is often at a disadvantage also, because she is not properly dressed for the various motions demanded by the dance. No matter how skimpy the skirt may be at the lower edge, there must be ample room for dipping or the dancer cannot hope to be graceful or to dance with a happy, carefree face.

Tight dancing slippers are another menace to grace. No woman can hope to go through the figures of any dance, with a childlike freedom of movement unless she is comfortably shod. The more comfortable the dancer is, the less danger of the peril of the dancer's face which is so fatal to beauty.

### Too Many Questions.

Fussy Old Lady (as the train slows down)—Oh, which end do I get out, my man?

Conductor (fed-up)—It don't matter, lady. It stops at both ends. Cassell's Saturday Journal.

### Curiosity Unsatisfied.

In business life, I see. Yes.

How do you like it, girlie? I find it slow. I never hear any of those trade secrets I used to read about.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## DISO'S TABLETS

Soft  
Everywhere  
50 Cents

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THE PISO COMPANY  
300 Pine Ridge, Warren, Pa.

short business session, a program was given. Mrs. P. H. Cosner gave a reading: "The Vision of Sir Launfal," while quotations were read by Mrs. F. F. Frazer. The only guest of the club was Mrs. C. T. Frye.

The next meeting of the club will be held on April the 12th at the Red Cross rooms.

The members of the Child's Conservation League has been especially fortunate in securing Dr. Fish, professor of zoology at Denison university, who will lecture on Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the directors' room of the Home Building Association. Dr. Fish will talk on a subject of vital interest to all mothers and all members are urged to take advantage of hearing him.

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